

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments, the documents submitted herewith and the following remarks.

Although there is no objection thereto in the pending Final Rejection, the continuation data is amended and a corrected double-column sheet is attached.

Claim 3 is hereby amended to overcome the rejection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. Support for the amended language is found at least in Fig. 5 and col. 8, line 62 *et seq.*

The Original Letters Patent No. 5,745,182 was surrendered on April 6, 2001 in the parent reissue application no. 09/559, 627, filed April 27, 2000.

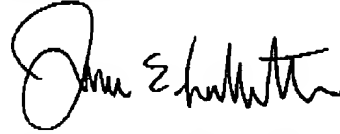
To expedite issuance, the following are submitted herewith:

- (1) an executed Reissue Declaration,
- (2) a re-executed Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) and
- (3) a re-executed Assent of Assignee.

In light of the foregoing, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone communication, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below, in order to expedite consideration and allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,



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Registration No. 28,732

Date: July 20, 2004

JEL/att  
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This is a reissue of U.S. Patent No. 5,745,182 which is a division of application Ser. No. 07/970,046 filed Nov. 2, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,369,449. This application is a division of reissue application no. 09/559,627, filed April 27, 2000 and has the following co-pending related reissue applications: 09/833,680 filed April 13, 2001; 09/833,769 filed April 13, 2001, and 09/866,811 filed May 30, 2001.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for determining motion compensation of a moving image to be utilized in an apparatus which requires a prediction of a moving image such as an image transmission apparatus and an image apparatus.

### 2. Description of the Prior Art

With the progress of semiconductor technologies, methods for determining motion compensation to be utilized for a transmission of an image and a compression of an image have been widely used in many fields in recent years. Among such conventional methods for compensating for motion of a moving image, there is one method for compensating for motion of a moving image based on one piece of a reference image.

FIG. 6 is a diagram for showing the concept of the conventional method for compensating for motion of an image. Referring to FIG. 6, a moving image signal is a set of images which are sampled with an equal time interval  $t_0$  on the time axis. For example, an NTSC signal has images sampled at every  $1/60$  second for each field and a PAL signal has images sampled at every  $1/50$  second for each field. When a certain object of which images are to be picked up is moving, for example, the spatial position of an object A in an M-th image is deviated from the spatial position of an object A' in an (M-1)-th image by a portion of a move of the object during a period of  $t_0$ . Now, consider a case for predicting the M-th image from the (M-1)-th image. In order to make a determination of the M-th image with a high level of precision by compensating for motion of the object from an input image to a reference image during a time difference of  $t_0$ , the M-th image is divided into blocks including at least one pixel, and a move of each block from the (M-1)-th image to the M-th image is detected so that a pixel value of the image at a position deviated by the portion of this move is set as a determined value. This will be explained with reference to FIG. 6. To obtain a determined value of a pixel X of the M-th image, a pixel X' at the same spatial position as the spatial position of the pixel X in the (M-1)-th image is deviated by a detected move MV of a block unit including the pixel X', so that a pixel X'' is obtained. This pixel X'' is then used as a determined value of the pixel X. In FIG. 6 the block is assumed to have a size of  $3 \times 3$ .

When a signal is an interlace signal, there are many alternative cases considered for predicting compensation for motion of an image. For example, either a frame or a field is used for the image, and a frame is used for a reference image and a field is used for an input image, etc. The basic principle is as explained with reference to FIG. 6 above. As one of the examples of the above method for predicting motion compensation, there is Recommendation 723, "Transmission of component-coded digital television signals for contribution-quality at the third hierarchical level of CCITT Recommendation G.702" which was standardized by the CCITT (Commission Mixte CCIR/CCITT pour les Transmissions Télévisuelles et Sonores 3). In this recommendation, a determination of motion compensation between frames and a determination of motion compensa-

tion between fields are suitably changed over between the two cases. As described above, according to the conventional method for determining motion compensation of an image, a determination is made by compensating for motion of the image based on detected motion of the image. Therefore, the conventional predicting method can predict motion compensation with a high level of precision even if an image is a moving image including movement.

The above-described conventional method for determining motion compensation, however, has problems that it is not possible to accurately determine motion compensation and that, even if it is possible to correctly determination of motion compensation, the image density of an image to be referred to becomes the image density of a reference image, which makes it impossible to make prediction at a higher level of precision.

For example, in the case of determining motion compensation by using an interlace signal as a frame and generating a block from this frame, frames are combined together to compensate motion of an image by disregarding a difference in sampling positions, due to a time difference, between two fields within a frame. Accordingly, when correct sampling positions of the fields are considered, there is such a case that motion compensated in the first field and motion compensated in the second field do not coincide with each other. An example of this case is shown in FIGS. 7A to 7C. Referring to FIGS. 7A to 7C, an input signal is an interlace signal (FIG. 7A). Interlace signals are combined together in a frame to determine motion compensation. When a vertical component of a motion detected now is 1, the first field of the M-th frame is predicted from the second field of the (M-1)-th frame and the second field of the M-th frame is predicted from the first field of the (M-1)-th frame, as shown in FIG. 7B. Moves in the correct field positions is shown in FIG. 7C. As is clear from FIG. 7C, the motion for effecting compensation in the first field of the M-th frame do not coincide with the moves for effecting compensation in the second field of the M-th frame. As explained above, when motion compensation of an image is made by handling an interlace image as a frame, the motion for effecting compensation are different between the first field and the second field. In a vector in which this phenomenon occurs, there is a problem that the precision of the level of prediction is deteriorated.

Next, consider a case of determining motion compensation of an image as an image of a correct position without disregarding a time difference of sampling between images as described above. As examples of this case, there is a case where motion compensation is determined for an interlace signal by generating a block from a field, and a case where motion compensation is determined for a noninterlace signal. In the above cases, motion compensation is predicted by using an image at a position of a correct time. Therefore, there arises no such problem which occurs in the case of determined motion compensation by generating a block from a frame of the interlace signal as described above. However, in this case, motion compensation is determined from one piece of reference image and the pixel density of an image to be referred to becomes the pixel density of the reference image, so that there is a limit to carrying out a determination of motion compensation at a higher level of precision. FIG. 8 shows a case of determined motion compensation by generating a block from a field for an input of an interlace signal. In this case, determination of motion compensation is carried out by using a field image as a reference image. Therefore, when a motion vector is 0 there is no sampling point at a position necessary for making a determination on the reference image and, accordingly, a

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application

Inventor(s): Takashi YUKITAKE et al. Art Unit: 2613  
Application No.: 09/833,770 Examiner: R. Lee  
Filed: April 13, 2001  
For: METHOD FOR DETERMINING MOTION COMPENSATION

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)


Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to MPEP §1.410.01, the undersigned, a duly authorized representative of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., the Assignee of the entire right, title and interest in U.S. Patent No. 5,745,182, hereby establishes the Assignee's ownership interest in this patent by specifying that the evidence of such ownership interest is recorded at Reel 6322, Frame 0100 of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office microfilm files. A copy of the recorded Assignment is attached.

For and on behalf of

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.



(Signature)

Isamu Shimura  
Director, IP Development Center  
Authorized Signing Officer

(Name)

May 19, 2004

(Date)

(Title)

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re the Application

Inventor(s): Takashi YUKITAKE et al. Art Unit: 2613

Application No.: 09/833,770

Examiner: R. Lee

Filed: April 13, 2001

For: METHOD FOR DETERMINING MOTION COMPENSATION

OFFICIAL

ASSENT OF ASSIGNEE TO REISSUEThe Honorable Commissioner of  
Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The undersigned, a duly authorized representative of  
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., the Assignee of the  
entire interest in U.S. Patent No. 5,745,182, hereby assents to  
the above-captioned Reissue Application of said patent.

For and on behalf of

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

  
(Signature)Isamu Shimura  
Director, IP Development Center  
Authorized Signing Officer

(Name)

May 19, 2004

(Date)

(Title)

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SUPPLEMENTAL REISSUE DECLARATION

We, as the below-named inventors, hereby declare that our residences, post office addresses and citizenships are as stated below adjacent our names, that we verily believe we are the original, first and joint inventors of the invention described and claimed in Letters Patent No. 5,745,182 issued April 28, 1998 and in the specification filed July 20, 1994, serial number 08/278,010, and for which invention we solicit a reissue patent; that we have reviewed and understand the contents of the present application filed April 13, 2001, serial number 09/833,770, including the claims, said present application number 09/833,770 being a divisional application of parent reissue application no. 09/559,627, filed April 27, 2000; that we acknowledge our duty to disclose information of which we are aware which is material to the examination of this Reissue Application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a); and that no application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention has been filed in any country foreign to the United States prior to filing of Application Serial No. 08/278,010 (from which Patent 5,745,182 issued) by us or our legal representatives or assigns, except as follows:

Japanese Patent Application No. 3-293004 filed November 8, 1991; and  
Japanese Patent Application No. 4-181980 filed July 9, 1992.

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The priority of Japanese application nos. 3-293004 and 4-181980 was claimed in said U.S. application and is also hereby claimed in this Reissue Application and certified copies are available in the patent file.

We further declare that we believe said Letters Patent is, through errors which arose without deceptive intent on the part of the applicants, wholly or partially inoperative by reason of claiming more or less than we had a right to claim in the patent. The errors relied upon as the basis for reissue include the failure to include a claim directed to "A method of obtaining a motion-compensated image from a motion vector between the motion-compensated image and a plurality of reference images, said method comprising the steps of: (a) obtaining a motion vector  $MV1$  between the motion-compensated image and one reference image  $R1$  of said plurality of reference images at a second set time interval  $T_2$ ; (b) providing a motion vector  $MV3$  between the reference image  $R1$  and another reference image  $R2$  of said plurality of reference images at a first set time interval  $T_1$ , which is parallel to the motion vector  $MV1$  and different in magnitude from the motion vector  $MV1$  by a value determined by  $MV1 \cdot T_1 / T_2$ ; (c) obtaining a motion vector  $MV2$  between the motion-compensated image and said another reference image  $R2$  at a third set time interval  $T_3$  from a combination of the motion vector  $MV1$  and the motion vector  $MV3$ , and

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calculating respective pixel values corresponding to the motion vector MV1 and the motion vector MV2 from pixels at positions corresponding to the motion vector MV1 and the motion vector MV2 and/or from pixels at positions corresponding to the motion vector MV1 and the motion vector MV2; and (d) calculating motion-compensated pixel values from the calculated respective pixel values calculated in step (c) to obtain the motion-compensated image."

All errors in the patent which are being corrected in the present reissue application up to the time of filing of this Declaration arose without any deceptive intention on the part of the applicants.

We hereby appoint the following as our attorneys of record with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office:

James E. Ledbetter, Registration No. 28,732; Thomas P. Pavelko, Registration No. 31,689; and Anthony P. Venturino, Registration No. 31,674.

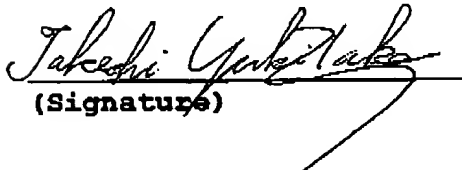
All correspondence in connection with this application should be sent to:

STEVENS DAVIS, MILLER & MOSHER, L.L.P.  
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We, as the undersigned inventors, further declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the reissue application or of any reissue patent to issue thereon.

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(Date)

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89370-09

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